

## Product datasheet for **PP1024B1**

### IL2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Direct: To detect hIL-2 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-2. Sandwich: To detect hIL-2 (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Human IL-2 as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hIL-2. Western blot: To detect hIL-2 this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hIL-2 is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant human IL-2.
Specificity:	This antibody detects Interleukin-2.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Sterile filtered lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20 °C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2 - 8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	interleukin 2



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**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 3558 Human P60568](#)

**Background:** Interleukin 2 (IL2) is a secreted cytokine that is important for the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes. The receptor of this cytokine is a heterotrimeric protein complex whose gamma chain is also shared by interleukin 4 (IL4) and interleukin 7 (IL7). The expression of this gene in mature thymocytes is monoallelic, which represents an unusual regulatory mode for controlling the precise expression of a single gene. The targeted disruption of a similar gene in mice leads to ulcerative colitis like disease, which suggests an essential role of this gene in the immune response to antigenic stimuli. IL2 has been shown to have antitumor effects in some studies. This is probably mediated by cytotoxic effector cells.

**Synonyms:** IL-2, TCGF